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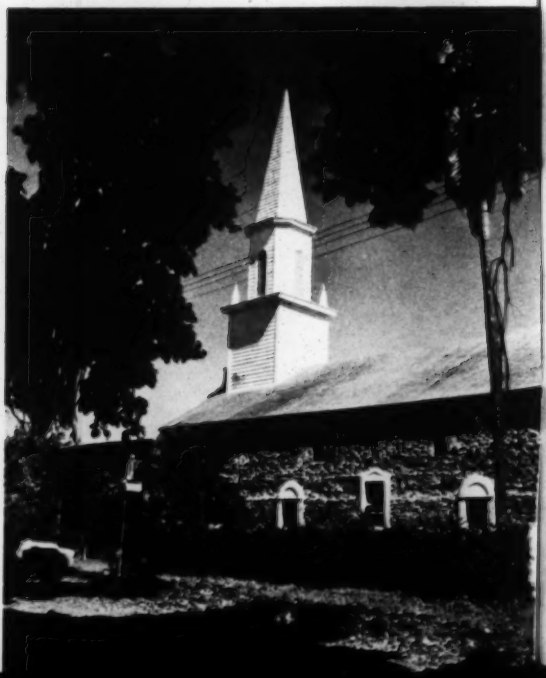
Kailua Bay, Kona, Hawaii

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Huhilee Palace

Mokuaikaua Church



Cover: In the background are the Mokuaikaua Church, Hulihee Palace, and Kona Inn. The Ahuena Heiau across the Bay from the church and the palace is separated from the mainland by the pier in the foreground.

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Hawaiian Plans

Kailua-Kona, Hawaii — Ka Maka Honu (the Eye of the Turtle), site of the private residence and place of death of King Kamehameha I, who consolidated the various islands into a Hawaiian Kingdom, is at last scheduled for restoration. This area is also considered the first capital of the Islands and from it grew the famed resort town of today.

Dramatic events mark this site as one of the most historic locations in Hawaii. Here landed the first missionaries who had set out from Boston to bring Christianity to the pagan shores. The death of the great and beloved King on May 8, 1819, was followed by the overthrow of the ancient *Kapu* (taboo) system at a royal *Luau* (feast) given by the son and successor Liholiho-Kamehameha II, and culminated by the arrival of the brig *Thaddeus* a half year later.

From the time when the capital finally was transferred, first to Lahaina and then to Honolulu, the area and buildings disintegrated. Respect for the royal domain did not permit any commoner to interfere. The influence of the white man, however, who eventually took over, superseded this feeling with the modern approach towards commercialism. In this way the area became the property of American Factors, Ltd., which used it until recently as a storage yard for its lumber business.

Fast growing resort development in Kailua made this spot a choice location for a hotel since it surrounds the only sand beach and swimming cove near town. Sudden danger of complete destruction of the remains electrified Hawaiian societies and other historic-minded groups into a unified effort to save the intrinsic part to form a historic monument park. In a recent Hawaiian legislative session a compromise solution was developed with American Factors, Ltd., and the resort interests by setting aside 0.8 acres of land, which contains the Heiau of Ahuena, the Fishpond, and the Death House of Kamehameha the Great. An appropriation of $200,000 in bond funds was granted for state purchase and restoration of the area, which is to be executed with authenticity and to blend in with the hotel development nearby. The amount is not large when one considers that real estate footage in this location is at a premium. Adjoining the other side of the small bay and blocking the entrance to the proposed resort is a public park of about one acre, containing a gymnasium and public facilities which will have to be moved. A special agreement between the parties will involve an exchange of easements, whereby the hotel will get a 35-foot right of way through the small park, while granting free public access to the Heiau area and use of the beach. Furthermore a 50-foot setback line from the high water mark for the actual hotel construction was accepted.

A great deal of research already has been carried on by the Bishop Museum and by individuals. The consistent efforts of the Museum, the Territorial Commission on Historic Sites, the Sites Committee of the Conservation Council, the Territorial Council of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, Daughters of Hawaii, and others are responsible for the progress made to date on the project.

Fortunately there are in existence authentic drawings and sketches of the Ka Maka Honu area, including the Heiau of Ahuena, made by contemporary artists during two early expeditions, Choris with the Kotzebue expedition of 1816-17 and Dupery in 1819. They coincide with detailed descriptions, written in 1812 by a nobleman,

(*Continued on page* 109)

U. S. Marine Band at Evening Retreat

Thirteenth Annual Meeting

From October 8 through 11 about 500 members and delegates of member organizations will meet in Washington, D. C., for the thirteenth annual session. This being the fourth time the meeting has been held in the headquarters city, a program has been planned to provide even Washington members opportunities to visit places in the city not ordinarily open to the general public. There will be, in addition, the usual business meetings, a series of professional programs, and a Sunday all-day tour of nearby Annapolis, Md.

The Decatur House Committee has invited the members to advance registration from 7:30 to 10:00 p.m. Thursday, October 8, at this National Trust historic property on Lafayette Square. Mrs. Loring Christie, chairman of the committee, will arrange for music and refreshments. Staff members will be present to help members plan their selection of events for the meeting.

Friday's sessions will be held at the Mayflower Hotel, which is official headquarters for the meeting. Following the morning business sessions and the annual report of the Chairman of the Board David E. Finley, Sir George Trevelyan will bring greetings from the English National Trust, at the lunch meeting in the Mayflower.

The afternoon sessions are also to be held at the Mayflower Hotel. Carl Feiss, A.I.A., architect and planning consultant, will preside at a session on "Stable Values in a Changing World."

Annapolis waterfront. The building to the right of the church is the Carroll Mansion.

On the program will be Stephen W. Jacobs of the College of Architecture of the University of California, whose topic will be "Historic Preservation in City Planning and Urban Renewal"; Mrs. William White Howells, a director of Strawbery Banke, Portsmouth, N. H., on "The Strawbery Banke Plan"; and James L. Bossemeyer, executive director of the National Association of Travel Organizations, whose topic will be "Does your Organization get its share of the Tourist Dollars?" The second session of the afternoon will be devoted to "Dividends from the Law." Richard Howland will preside, and Jacob Morrison, attorney-at-law of New Orleans, author of *Historic Preservation Law;* John Codman, Boston realtor, author of *Preservation of Historic Districts;* Miss Dorothea de Schweinetz of Historic Georgetown; and C. A. Gridley Dawe, of Historic Christ Church Foundation, retired attorney and former specialist in the U. S. Department of Internal Revenue, will discuss certain aspects of tax abatements allowed preservation groups and will answer questions from the floor.

That evening the first 150 members who register will have a Plantation Supper at Woodlawn Plantation which has been planned by Mrs. George Renchard. General Randolph McC. Pate, U.S.M.C., has invited the members to attend the last of the Evening Parades at the Marine Barracks at 7th and G Streets, S.E., the oldest Marine post (established 1801) and residence of the Commandant. Members will sit in a reserved section and the hour-long program will include a review of the troops with the Marine Bands, Drum and Bugle Corps, and Drill Team. In addition to the well-known "Sound Off," "Slow March," "Retreat," the National Anthem, and the Marine's battle color, "From the halls of Montezuma . . ." there will be a special number in honor of visiting Trust members dating back to the era of Thomas Jefferson, founder of the Marine Band. This will be followed by "Taps" and the lowering of the flag. The use of lighting effects and the interpolation of a brief history of the Marine's battle flags before they are trooped on the field has established this as one of the first historic places to make use of *"Son et Lumiere"* in a way comparable to its use in France.

Saturday morning's sessions will be held in the auditorium of the National

A typical street in Annapolis.

Gallery of Art. The entire morning will be devoted to practical advice from experts on "Telling your Story." Richard H. Howland will preside at the first half of the session and Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock at the second. Anson Lowitz, advertising executive and president of the Historical Society of Greenwich, Conn., whose success with the Bush-Holley fund raising campaign was reported in a recent *Quarterly*, will suggest how it should be told to potential donors. Mrs. Una Franklin Carter, editor and journalist, former president of the Alexandria Association, and active in the restoration programs of that historic Virginia city, will draw on her experience as a member of the working press, an assignment that included being a Capitol Hill reporter and a member of the White House staff, to advise on the preparation of press releases and on establishing good relations with the press. Leonard Rennie, president of Design and Production of Alexandria, is a specialist on three-dimensional design and has prepared notable exhibits for the U. S. government overseas, including the "Atoms - for - Peace" exhibit at Geneva. He will offer guidance on the design of letterheads, stationery, promotion leaflets, and other publications that present a preservation organization's story "To the Passing Public."

Miss Agnes Downey, historian of the National Capitol Parks, developed a children's program for the Custis-Lee Mansion and has participated in several short courses, including one at the Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation in Lexington, Ky., and at Historic Housekeeping in Cooperstown, N. Y. She will offer suggestions on "Telling your story to the Children." Austin H. Kiplinger, associate editor of the *Kiplinger Washington Letter*, has served as a reporter on several newspapers and magazines and is also an experienced news commentator on radio and television. His talk will deal with the "Unseen Audience."

Buses will pick up members at the National Gallery to take them to the Sulgrave Club for a buffet lunch. Arrangements for the lunch were made by Mrs. David E. Finley and Mrs. John Walker. Following lunch there will be a special "Inside Washington" tour of the city, including a view of the dismantled East Front of the Capitol. By special arrangement, members will be able to visit two museums closed to the public on Saturday afternoons and two laboratories of the National Park Service. The Museum of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has 28 period rooms and more than 10,000 individual items identified with the Revolutionary period. The museum will be open by special arrangement with Mrs. O. George Cook, curator general, and Frank E. Klapthor, curator. Mr. Ralph Lewis, chief of the Branch of Museums of the Division of Interpretation of the National Park Service, will open two of the museum laboratories for the occasion, and members may see where exhibits and dioramas are prepared, and where wood, leather, metal, and other museum objects are restored and treated preparatory to exhibition. The Textile Museum contains the collections of the late George Hewitt Meyers which he began acquiring in 1896. There are rare rugs and textiles from every part of the world, some of which date back to 500 B.C. Alan Sawyer is curator.

The thirteenth annual banquet, at which Mr. Finley will preside, will be held in the State Room of the Mayflower Hotel at 8:15 p.m. It will be preceded by a reception in the East Room at 7:30 p.m. Ralph Walker, F.A.I.A., former president of the American Institute of Architects, who was last year presented its Centennial Gold Medal of Honor, will give the

(*Continued on page 99*)

Shadows-On-The-Teche

Final settlement of the estate of the late Weeks Hall of New Iberia, La., was announced in August. The National Trust is the principal legatee under the terms of the will of Mr. Hall, who died June 27, 1958.

Shadows-on-the-Tèche, the historic brick mansion built in 1830, and its furnishings were left to the National Trust for the benefit of the American people. After payment of legacies and expenses connected with the settling of the estate, the entire remainder, which the National Trust will hold for the benefit of the house, is approximately $175,000.

The Executive Committee of the National Trust has named four to study a master plan for the restoration. Those named are David E. Finley, chairman of the Board of Trustees; Henry Clay Hofheimer II, trustee; Edward Burling, Jr., general counsel; and Richard H. Howland, president of the National Trust.

The Shadows-on-the-Tèche will provide a unique opportunity for meticulous restoration. The property since 1830 has remained in the hands of direct descendants of the original owner and builder, David Weeks. In the house were the accumulated papers of successive generations dealing with the operation of the Weeks' estates which also included Cypremort, Acadie, and Weeks Island (where vast salt deposits were mined). This extensive family archive, by the direction of Weeks Hall, has been deposited at Louisiana State at Baton Rouge for the use of students and scholars. It has provided a source material for several studies of the sugar cane plantation, and of the economy of early Louisiana.

When Weeks Hall acquired *The Shadows* in 1922, it had been unoccupied by the family for many years, most of the dependencies had crumbled, the garden was choked with weeds and the house itself was sagging. He began a painstaking research in the family records, collected old prints, daguerreotypes and early views of the building, and made a complete photographic record of its interior, exterior, and indlvidual architectural features. Under the direction of Armstrong & Koch, architects of New Orleans, the house was restored. When worn details were replaced, the replacements were copied from the original and a photographic record was made of the change. Some esssential additions in the form of modern improvements were included but without sacrifice of the basic plan or notable architectural features.

The same care went into the reestablishment of the gardens, which were the last owner's particular concern. Ruins of a Victorian hothouse were converted into a reflecting pool, sculptures of the four seasons were used to embellish the grounds, and the gardens were filled with rare camellias. His enthusiasm for this particular flowering shrub inspired a well-known grower to register a variety named for him.

The National Trust is making an intensive study of the complete record of the early restoration of the mansion and gardens in order that the plans for its future restoration will be in accordance with the donor's intentions. Weeks Hall also left tape-recorded notes on the philosophy that motivated him in making *The Shadows* a gift in perpetuity to the American people, in the custodianship of the National Trust.

In July the National Trust arranged to have two museum specialists from Washington, D. C., appraise the content of *The Shadows* for future display. Frank E. Klapthor, curator of the

Museum of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, a specialist in early American decorative arts; and Mrs. Margaret Brown Kalpthor, associate curator of the Smithsonian Institution and curator of the White House Ladies' Hall, spent a week on identification and selection of exhibition material. Upon their recommendation, four notable family portraits in deteriorated condition were brought to Washington for expert restoration. The National Trust has been promised a portrait restoration fund for its properties, part of which will be used for this purpose.

Some immediate protective measures have been taken to safeguard the house and its contents, and immediate repair and painting of the fences around the property have been authorized. Research is continuing on the materials left by Mr. Hall, to provide a basis for the restoration. No immediate date has been set for re-opening the property to the public, but it is estimated that the work of historic restoration will take at least a year after plans are approved by the Board of Trustees. In the meantime funds for restoration are being raised and to date $890 has been contributed by Friends of *The Shadows*. Jacob Landry, an attorney in New Iberia, and one of the executives of Weeks Hall's estate, has been named as official representative of the National Trust for this property. Advisory committees are to be named after a restoration program has been presented and accepted by the Trustees.

Portrait of Lily Weeks by Bernard, 1859.

CALIFORNIA HERITAGE COUNCIL

The California Heritage Council, a new National Trust member organization, was recently formed in San Francisco, the outgrowth of indignation and alarm following the destruction of many worthy buildings in the state. More than 125 individuals concerned with the preservation of California's significant buildings and historic sites met for the organizational meeting at which Richard H. Howland, president of the National Trust, urged Californians to take prompt action to preserve historic sites and buildings. Since the initial meeting in May, the Steering Committee, appointed to organize the Council, has worked out a program with emphasis on preservation operations, public relations, and administration; it has formed a policy agenda; by-laws are in preparation; a board of directors is being selected; the group is seeking incorporation; and a membership drive is underway.

The objective of the Council is the "responsible development and protection of California's architectural and historical heritage." The Council will maintain a liaison with the National Park Service, the California State Division of Beaches and Parks, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Society of Architectural Historians, the American Institute of Architects, the California Historical Society, the Society of California Pioneers, other state and local historical societies and planning agencies, highway commissions, and universities and colleges.

Members of the Steering Committee are Donald C. Biggs, Elliot Evans, Stephen W. Jacobs, Augustin C. Keane, Carter Keane, Ted Moulton, Aubrey Neasham, and Charles St. G. Pope, with John Carden Campbell as president of the Council, and Jay Williar, secretary-treasurer.

PROPOSED PRESERVATION

Tallahassee, Fla. Governor and Mrs. LeRoy Collins may lease *The Grove*, their Tallahassee home, which has been standing vacant while they have been living in the governor's mansion, and open it to the public as an exhibition building. "The walls are moulding and we'd like to see it opened and used. It's just sitting there, and the taxes are quite high," said Mrs. Collins. *The Grove* is a colonnaded structure of Georgian design, made of red brick molded by slaves. It was built by Richard Keith Call, great-grandfather of Mrs. Collins, who was twice Florida's territorial governor. Call came to Florida from Virginia as aide to General Andrew Jackson. Later as governor he commanded troops in the Seminole War, helped build the railroad from Tallahassee to St. Marks, and contributed prominently to the early political and economic development of both the state and the Tallahassee area. Former Governor Millard Caldwell hailed the move to open *The Grove* to the public as possibly spurring interest of other ante-bellum mansion owners to undertake similar developments. He heads a special committee working to preserve the county's historic structures, and pointed out that enough such buildings to make up a day's tour would prove a much greater attraction to visitors than one or two places.

Philadelphia, Pa. Preservation of Stafford's Tavern and the Benjamin Pascall House in the Washington Square East Redevelopment area are urged by the Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks. The Tavern and its neighbor are two centuries old and are typical of Philadelphia's mid-eighteenth-century minor architecture, yet retain attractive, original features that are unique. The Tavern is perhaps the oldest public house remaining from early Philadelphia, having served as early as 1769.

Springfield, Ill. Kornthal Lutheran Church was accepted by the state as a historic site, and $7,000 of state funds has been set aside for the restoration. The church is a symbol of a once thriving German culture in southern Illinois. The Kornthal community was established in 1852 by a hardy band of Lutherans who emigrated from Austria and Germany in search of a homeland that would offer them freedom of religion and speech. They came to this country through the port of New Orleans and traveled up the Mississippi to the farmlands and prairies of the Midwest. Shortly before World War I, the congregation, which at one time numbered more than 200, began to decline. The German speaking population had dwindled and many of the second and third generations, unable to speak German, resented the church regulations that services and business meetings be conducted only in German, and joined other congregations. The church was last used regularly in 1948. The builders in 1861 had followed a pattern of many rural churches with side entrances, one for the men and one for the women. The men sat on the right side of the aisle and the women on the left. In 1889 they added a bell tower and shortly thereafter a central door. Twelve steps, representing the 12 apostles, led to the pulpit. The local legend is that should any of these steps collapse, the step representing Judas Iscariot would be revealed. In the ceiling above the pulpit's ornate wooden canopy is the representation of an all-seeing eye, placed there to make sure that those who preached in the pulpit would proclaim only the truth.

Jeffersontown, Ky. Famed Louisville editor and one of the founders of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in 1868, Henry Watterson, will be memorialized in a museum honoring both Watterson and the press. The sponsoring group plans to raise approximately $250,000 to purchase and restore the Watterson family home, *Mansfield*, located on Watterson Trail near Jeffersontown. Henry Watterson, known in editorials and cartoons as "Marse Henry," is often called "the last of the great personal journalists." He is described as one of the brilliant clan of editors and publishers (Dana, Greeley, Bennett, and Pulitzer) who used their editorial positions to interpret, criticize, and even direct the nation's habits, morals, and trends. A mighty group, loud, definite, and strongly opinionated, they delivered their strong and varied adjurations from the impressive pinnacles of their publications. Frequently they carried on real or mock feuds or arguments with one another from the editorial peaks of their papers.

Allegan, Mich. Responding to an appeal from the Allegan County Historical Society, the board of supervisors agreed to preserve and maintain an old county building as a museum to house the Society's historical exhibits. The Society stated they were "thinking of the future as well as the past," when they asked that the building, constructed in 1872 as the first county office building, be preserved for use as a museum. The building is in good repair and is judged architecturally more pleasing than the courthouse which replaced it in 1889. The board also authorized the special courthouse building committee to draw per diem and mileage for the many meetings with architects and county department heads which will be necessary before tentative plans for the new building can be prepared.

FOREIGN PRESERVATION

Scotland

A bull-proof fence is being erected by the National Trust for Scotland at Threave Castle. The fence will enclose the walk from the farm to the River Dee which gives access to the castle. In the past some visitors have been reluctant to undertake the last stage of the approach to Threave which is through the bull park.

France

To help the owners of France's 40,000 "old buildings" is the objective of the Marquise de Amodio who a year ago founded *Vieilles Maisons Françaises*. What *La Démeure Historique* has been doing for years for France's great châteaux, *Vieilles Maisons Françaises* proposes to do for the more modest survivors of the past which are not mentioned in the guidebooks. The two organizations are affiliated and the Duc de Luynes, president of *La Démeure Historique*, is honorary president of the new association. Members of the honorary committee include French Academicians André Maurois and Daniel-Rops, and influential representatives of archaeological, governmental, and social circles.

In the membership of nearly 1,000 are many architects, archaeological authorities, jurists, and other persons interested in safeguarding France's artistic patrimony. Most of these will serve on committees in the region where they live and give free advice to member owners in rediscovering the original beauty of their buildings, making them more comfortable for twentieth-century living, and working out maintenance problems so that upkeep is no more costly perhaps than for a new building.

An active member is the Abbé Pierre Martell, in Mane, in the Basse-Alpes, whose society, Alpes de Lumière, has helped restore the abandoned villages of Provence. Another is François de Cormis, of Aix-en-Provence, whose specialty is restoring the region's neglected seventeenth- and eighteenth-century rough stone works called *gypseries*. Jean-Louis Soubrier, owner of the old priory of Notz l'Abbé Martizay, in the Brenne region of the Indre Département, is organizing local groups of amateur archaeologists to hunt out and inventory all the "minor beauties" of their respective localities.

Owners who lack financial resources to repair or restore their houses will be aided in various ways. Attempts are to be made to get the government to create a fund from which loans up to 500,000 francs could be made for 10 to 15 years at three or five per cent. Members who wish to raise money by taking in paying guests or renting their houses for part of the year can get free assistance from the *Centrale de Liaison des Familles*. Others who wish to open their properties to visitors for a fee may make arrangements to be included on motorcoach tours, some of which are organized by the Touring Club de France, a member of *Vieilles Maisons Françaises*.

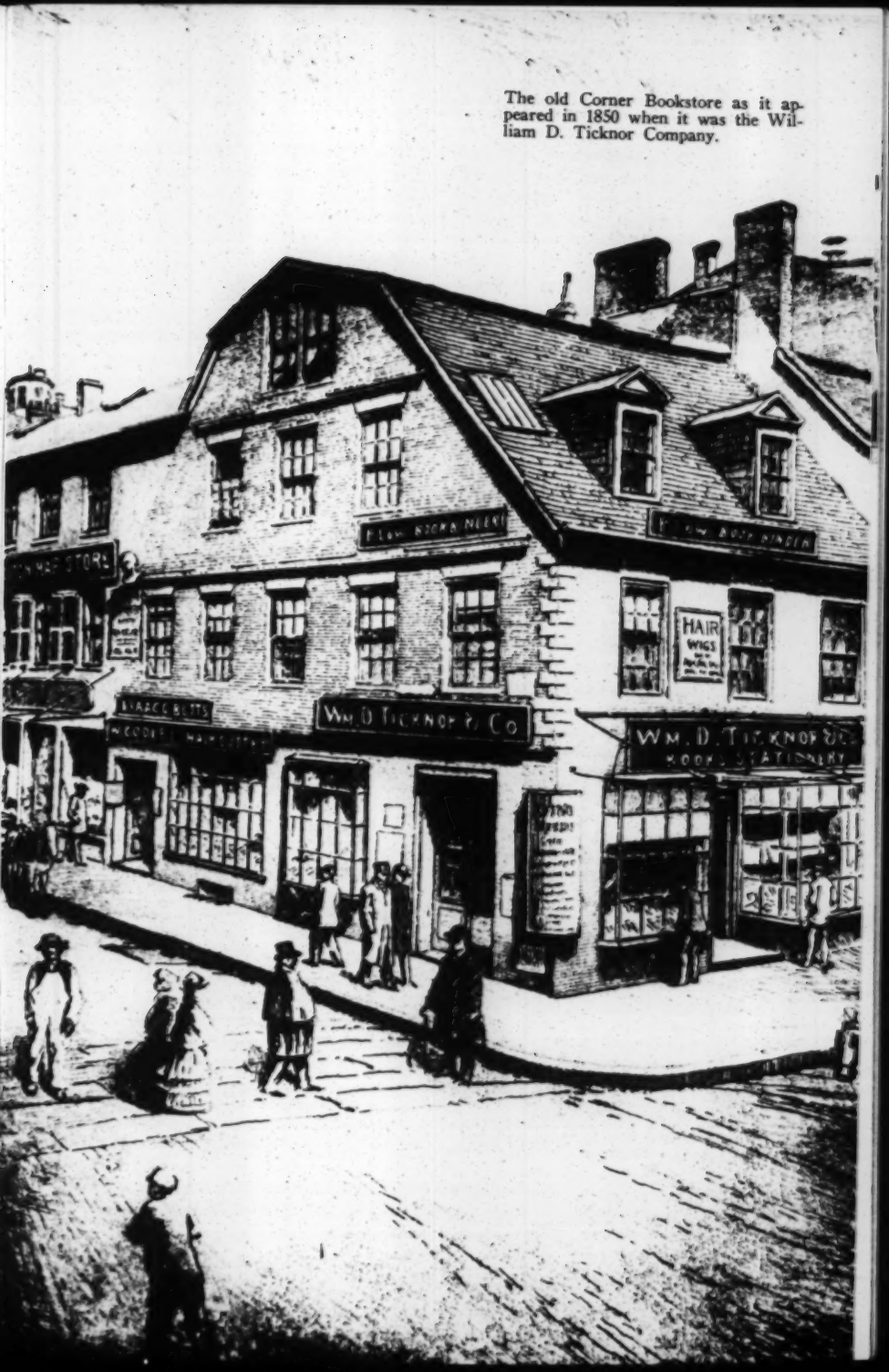
Anyone may join, and membership fees are kept low in order to attract the largest possible number of members—1,000 francs a year, plus an initial fee of 500 francs. Two distinct types of members are being sought: those interested in helping to save France's *vieilles maisons*, and those who want help in saving their own *vieilles maisons*. One of the latest to join is a provincial butcher who wants to restore his old shop.

Old Corner Book Store

Old Corner Book Store in Boston is in the center and "at the corner" of a seething controversy in which taxpayers are fighting an agreement between city officials and the federal government for the acquisition of Newspaper Row for a new government center. An equity suit filed late in August charged that the agreement "is so preposterous as to constitute a fraud on the taxpayers," and that the chairman of the Boston Redevelopment Authority had "personal and purely selfish reasons" for wishing to shift the location from the Scollay-Bowdoin Square area, originally contemplated.

According to a report in the Boston *Globe* the property proposed includes, in addition to the Old Corner Book Store, the office building at 209 Washington Street, recently modernized with 40 suites fully rented; the Rockland-Atlas branch bank at 199 Washington Street and the entire office building at that address, the Kirstein Library; the newly modernized Second Federal Savings and Loan Association building; the recently modernized Volunteer Cooperative Bank; and the Niles Building, a fully rented office building.

The suit says that the purpose of the Authority is to clear and redevelop slum areas and that "it was never contemplated that such Authority should cause demolition of valuable modernized office buildings or famous historical sites. . . . Instead of the blighted area of Scollay Square and Bowdoin Square being utilized this new plan is about to be put into effect without a public hearing, or without a notice to the owners and tenants . . . and without a full and frank disclosure of what is behind this sudden and rapid change of location. . . ." The petition alleges that Boston will have to pay $5 million



The old Corner Bookstore as it appeared in 1850 when it was the William D. Ticknor Company.

damages, that razing costs will total another $1 million, and the city will lose annually in taxes hundreds of thousands of dollars since the city does not tax federal property. For this, Boston may expect $650,000 cash, plus land estimated to be worth $850,000.

The 1712 structure at the corner of School and Washington Streets was the first home of the Old Corner Book Store. It was built by a prosperous apothecary, Thomas Crease, after the disastrous fire of 1711 which destroyed the house previously on the site. In 1828 Richard B. Carter and Charles J. Hendee, publishers, booksellers, and stationers, opened a book store in the building. That was the start of what eventually became the Old Corner Book Store, Inc. For several decades the shop was a meeting place of many of New England's famous literary men and women: Oliver Wendell Holmes, Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Louisa May Alcott. The accompanying engraving shows the old corner as it looked in 1850 when the store was managed by the William D. Ticknor Company. Hawthorne came many times to visit Ticknor who was his publisher. *The Atlantic Monthly*, which recently celebrated its 100th birthday, was published shortly after its inception in a small room at the Old Corner.

Francis N. Cummings, Jr., of the architectural firm of Perry, Shaw, Hepburn, and Dean, suggests that since a plaza is planned in the proposed center, the old book store be retained on one side of the plaza with the historic King's Chapel and Burying Ground on the other. Following a plea for the preservation of the old building in the Boston *Globe*, Mr. Cummings received a letter from Robert E. Barker, assistant to the president of the Old Corner Book Store, explaining that although the book store has been at a different address for the past 50 years, it would be interested in operating a branch store in keeping with its original appearance, in its original building.

DESTRUCTION

Prairie du Chien, Wis. The nineteenth-century mansion from which Zachary Taylor's daughter began her ill-fated riverboat elopement with Jefferson Davis 124 years ago has been leveled for a parking lot. The sprawling white frame structure served as a point of interest for generations of sightseers since young Lt. Davis fled the Army post with the colonel's daughter as his bride. That was before Taylor became "Old Rough and Ready," the hero of Buena Vista, and at last, in 1849 was elected President of the United States, and before Davis himself dreamed of the Confederacy which named him its first and only president. The mansion was built in 1832 as a residence for Taylor, who commanded Fort Crawford during the Blackhawk War. Lt. Davis was a regular in the forces that were pursuing the war chief of the Sacs and the Foxes. At the fort he met, wooed, and won beautiful Sarah Knox Taylor. The 20-year-old "Knoxie," home from finishing school, heard her father's views of her romance. He would be damned, said Col. Taylor, if he wanted another of his daughters married to a military man. Lt. Davis was forbidden to the house, and the elopement followed. Local legend says that Davis hired an Indian to paddle them across the Mississippi to McGregor, Iowa, where they boarded a riverboat whose captain married them. Later, Knoxie made peace with her parents, and some of her relatives attended a more formal wedding at Louisville. However, a few

weeks later both Davis and his bride contracted malaria while visiting in New Orleans, and just three months after their marriage he was awakened by a girlish voice singing a plaintive melody called "Fairy Bells." Knoxie was singing. In a few minutes she died in his arms.

Menifee Valley, Calif. Newport Ranch House, built by an English emigrant in 1890 and considered the palatial show place of the period in the Valley, burned to the ground in the early summer. The house was built by William Newport, born in Chester, England. He came to the United States in 1876 and in 1885 purchased 2,000 acres in Menifee Valley, where he farmed on a vast scale. The settler brought with him his own servants, a Chinese cook, farm hands, his English cattle, horses, mules, and Berkshire hogs.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Nottingham House, one of the city's last antebellum landmarks and the third house built in the then-village of Chattanooga, was razed as part of the West Side Development Project. The house, the scene of some of the city's most lavish social events, was built by William Ragsdale who became mayor during his residence. Following the Civil War, William Rathburn came to the city from Ohio, bringing his wife and three children, and bought the Nottingham house. For more than 50 years Mrs. Rathburn and his daughter Annie dominated society and Mr. Rathburn, who established the First National Bank, dominated the financial world of Chattanooga. Her parents died and "Miss Annie" lost everything, including Nottingham House, in the depression.

Spotswood, Va. Fire, thought to have been caused by defective wiring, destroyed historic Old Stone Church. Erected in 1793 by Robert McCormick, father of Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the famed reaper, the church was the second oldest in the Spotswood area. It had not been used as a house of worship since 1859, when a new brick building was erected to house the congregation. The old church in recent years was the scene of community activities and had been restored 20 years ago by the McCormick family.

Westphalia, Mich. At a loss estimated at $600,000, the 1869 St. Mary's Church was destroyed by fire. The pastor and his parishioners built the structure in two years. They had no brick, so they erected their own kiln and made their own brick, using clay found nearby. They built a tower with a cross that could be seen for miles. They had a main altar 30 feet tall made in New York for $3,000. For seats and paneling in the interior, the parishioners felled black walnut trees in the forest area; home grown black walnut lumber was taken by a Detroit concern as pay for making the seats. It was one of the largest and most beautiful rural churches in Michigan, and could seat 800 persons. To the stranger it was startling to see such a building in a village of 450.

Port Royal, Va. Fire of unknown origin consumed *Gay Mont*, built in 1725, leaving among the ruins five brick chimneys, six plastered brick Doric portico pillars, and one-story stuccoed brick walls of the north and south wings (added in 1820 and extended in 1840). Miller and Catlett families were reputed to have been early owners, but it is recorded that John Hipkins, a prosperous merchant of Port Royal, purchased the property in the 1790's. At his death it passed to his grandson, John Hipkins Bernard. At his marriage in 1816 to Jane Gay Robertson of Richmond, Mr. Bernard changed the name from *Rose Hill* to *Gay Mont* in honor of his bride. It

was the home of their youngest child, Helen (1836-1901), wife of Philip Lightfoot Robb, and of their children until the estate was sold in January 1958. Mr. Bernard refurbished and furnished the house according to European tastes acquired while on a trip abroad in 1818-19. He imported two gardeners to develop the grounds in the English manner which were so well planned, planted, and cared for over the years that they remain, in part, today. The house was unfurnished at the time of the summer fire, but the old woodwork, hardware, four early marble mantels, and the old wallpaper were destroyed. The wallpaper of Dufour manufacture, "Italian Scenes" in the hall and "Bay of Naples" in the dining room, was applied in 1819. Plaster busts made of French chalk, representing John Milton, Sir Walter Scott, and George Washington, imported in 1819 and placed on pedestals along the portico wall, had been stolen several years ago. They were recovered, returned to the house, and there burned. Two others, Napoleon and Lord Byron, were damaged at the time of the theft and were left lying in the yard. They are repairable and negotiations are being made for their purchase by Mrs. John S. Patton of Alexandria, a great-granddaughter of John H. Bernard.

MEMBERSHIP

Member organizations which have recently joined the National Trust are the California Heritage Council, the Friends of Chesterwood (Mass.), the Landmarks Association of St. Louis (Mo.), the Little Compton Historical Society (R. I.), the Luray Museum (Va.), Strawbery Banke, Inc. (N. H.), and Goodspeed Opera House Foundation (Conn.).

IN DANGER

Utica, N. Y. The City Hall, designed by Richard Upjohn, one of America's outstanding architects of the nineteenth century, may be sold "in line with major city improvements," and in consequence is threatened with destruction. It is one of two Upjohn structures in Utica, both in the Italian villa style; the other is the Munn house. The National Trust has urged that as Upjohn's Trinity Church in New York City is surrounded by towering skyscrapers and remains in a downtown area that has radically changed, the City Hall be retained as an architecturally significant structure and given a contemporary function in an area which may receive "major improvements." The Hall is on Genesee Street.

Utica City Hall

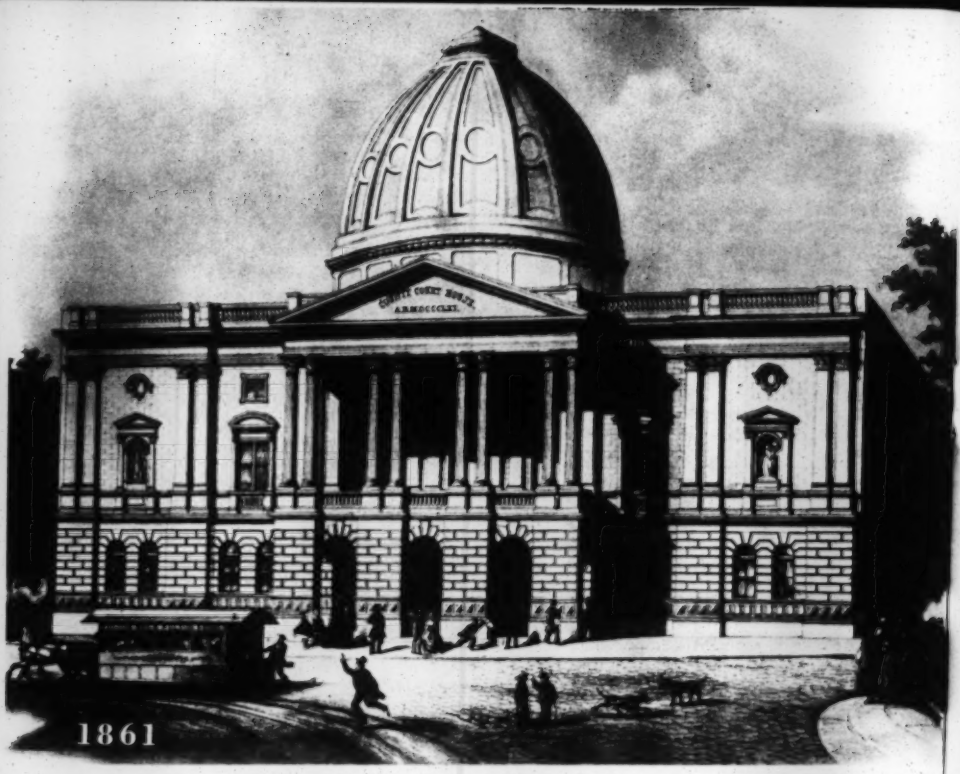
Shawnee, Kan. The Wagonmaster's House, built in the 1830's on the Santa Fe Trail, is to be destroyed for a parking lot. The owner has offered to give the house to the local historical society if it is moved from the premises. The society and the Chamber of Commerce are leading a campaign to raise $30,000 to move and restore the house. Built by Jack and Uriah Garrett, pioneers from England, the house has 32-inch thick stone walls, Dutch hearth tiles, many of the original window panes, horse hair reinforced plaster, and hand hewn beams.

Lexington, Ky. "Soon Lexington will wake up to find itself a town that only an automobile can love," wrote National Trust historian Helen Bullock, when defending the St. Catherine Academy. The city purchased the site and the building for $100,000 as an adjunct to City Hall and then introduced an ordinance to raze it when remodeling estimates came to $500,000. The Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation alerted the National Trust, following a protest to the city commissioners. The Blue Grass Trust said they would try to get a tenant for the building, but its president, Joseph Graves, said, "We were told the city is not anxious to get into the rent business." The Academy was then given a temporary reprieve in hopes that the city would be made an offer of purchase. Since then a resolution has been authorized by the city manager to advertise for bids for the razing of the academy. Mayor Richard Colbert stated that "the Blue Grass Trust did not submit sufficient evidence that the building had enough historical value to justify the city's investment and that offers made were not considered reasonable." The Academy was built by a teaching sisterhood from Nazareth, Ky., in 1847. The top story was burned during the Civil War, but the damage was replaced "precisely after original lines of the structure, according to historian Clay Lancaster. The site will eventually be covered with blacktop for a parking lot.

Former residence of Supreme Court Justice Samuel Miller

Keokuk, Iowa. Although Supreme Court Justice Samuel Miller's office in Barbourville, Ky., has been restored, his house in Iowa has been posted for sale for $7,000. The Iowa Society for the Preservation of Historical Landmarks thinks it could be restored to its original form with little expense. Justice Miller was named to the Supreme Court by Abraham Lincoln and is thought to be the first Supreme Court Justice appointed from the region west of the Mississippi. He served as an associate justice from 1862 until his death in 1890. During his tenure he participated in more than 5,000 decisions of the Court; in more than 600 cases he was its spokesman. Of 478 cases which required a construction of the federal Constitution, he was the organ of the Court in almost twice the normal quota for one justice.

Montebello, Calif. The city's oldest and best-known landmark, Scott Adobe Rancho, and a 70-acre tract may be



Brooklyn County Court House

purchased for development into single family residential lots. City councilmen discussed the possibility of using it as a recreational center, a plan which was abandoned when the selling price was quoted at $450,000. The ranch house was built in 1812 and is considered a good example of early California architecture. The original site of the San Gabriel Mission was on the Scott Rancho.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Built in 1861, the Brooklyn Supreme Court is now threatened with destruction. The Manhattan Supreme Court heard a petition from a group of municipal judges, headed by Judge Fred G. Moritt, who contend that the building could be used by the city's lower courts, and admit a fondness for the 90-year-old structure. City officials, committed to the eventual demolition of the building to complete the new Civic Center, reported earlier that rehabilitation and maintenance costs would be prohibitive. Immediate necessary repairs would cost about $600,000. The marble facade is in a state of erosion and disintegration, especially the fluting of the columns and capitals. In 1895 a three-story extension was built in the rear of the structure and during 1917-18 the building was completely remodeled and a fourth floor added. In 1861 it had been a matter of grave doubt whether to start the courthouse in view of the Civil War. It was decided that "we were not afraid of the permanency of our prosperity or the future of the nation; we knew then when we rallied under that flag we should come out all right."

13th Annual Meeting

(*Continued from page 87*)

principal address, "The Essence of Tradition."

An all-day tour of Annapolis is scheduled for Sunday. Buses will leave from the Mayflower at 9:30 a.m. and return by 6:00 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scarlett, Jr. will entertain at *Whitehall*, the house of royal governor Horatio Sharpe, and members will have a guided tour of the house and grounds. The members will be officially welcomed to the Old State House by Bryden B. Hyde, president of Historic Annapolis, and Mayor Arthur G. Ellington. Mrs. J. P. N. Wright is chairman for local arrangements and will be assisted by Mrs. John Gass, Kent Mullikin, and Mrs. Robert E. Jasperson. A traditional Maryland Sunday dinner will be held at Carvel Hall and the Treadway Maryland Inn. A choice of four tours will be offered according to the members' preference: Great Historic Houses, Small Town Houses, Annapolis Waterfront Restoration area, and a Combination Tour. Guides will accompany each group of 20 and, to minimize walking, there will be pickups by bus at designated points. All tours will include a preview of the Colonial Annapolis Trade Fair which opens for Heritage Week October 13-18. By special permission of the Redemptorist Fathers, the waterfront estate owned by Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence, will be opened for Trust members. The mansion erected by Carroll's father about 1723 is a large house for the period and has been adapted to serve the needs of the monastery while still retaining most of its early architectural features. Among the selection of other houses to be visited are: Hammond-Harwood, Chase-Lloyd, Carroll the Barrister, Brice, Christopher-Hohne-Holland, Slicer-Shiplap, Shaw, Port of Annapolis, Reynolds Tavern, and Upton Scott.

ALEXANDRIA FORUM

The Alexandria Forum will be held October 15-17 in Alexandria, Va., under the auspices of the Alexandria Asssociation, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Study will be made of the architecture of early houses in and near Alexandria, the oldest urban community in tidewater Virginia beyond the Northern Neck.

Discussions will afford an opportunity to study various styles and periods, although the emphasis will be on town houses such as Carlyle Mansion (1725) and its neighbors ranging from the colonial "flounder" to late Federal town houses of three-and-a-half stories, and the trio of nearby plantation houses, *Mount Vernon, Gunston Hall,* and *Woodlawn*. A demonstration of bricklaying and an exhibit of mouldings used in the eighteenth century will be given at *Mount Vernon* through the cooperation of Charles C. Wall, director, and Walter Macomber, restoration architect.

Speakers and their topics are: Frederick D. Nichols, "Some Architectural Problems of the Carlyle House and Other Alexandria Mansions"; G. Carroll Lindsay, "Robert Adam, Stuart and Revett, Sir John Soane and Others in Alexandria, Va."; Sir George Trevelyan, "English Country Houses"; Walter M. Macomber, "Architectural Period Identification"; Richard H. Howland, "Looking Forward to the Past"; Mrs. Rosamond R. Beirne, "William Buckland, Colonial Architect of Virginia and Maryland"; and Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock, "Food For Thought."

Consultants for the two-day forum are Malcolm C. Watkins, acting curator of Cultural History of the Smithsonian Institution; Charles C. Wall, resident director of *Mount Vernon*; Frederick J. Griffiths, director of *Gunston Hall*; and Meredith Johnson, director of *Woodlawn Plantation*.

School Days

The "little red schoolhouse," like the log-cabin birthplace, became a political symbol as a guarantee of down-to-earth virtues. The symbolic school was rural, or at least in a hamlet. It had only one teacher, who taught all subjects in all grades, the average young man or woman one-room teacher, often not a high school graduate and always ill-paid, still continued to educate in these structures which were not all red—many not even painted. Out of such schools, lacking the equipment and materials considered basic today, came many of yesterday's leaders.

In 1954 the Commissioner of Education and the Connecticut Governor paid homage to Quasset School, Woodstock, Conn. Built of granite and homemade brick, the school was opened in 1748. In 1943 the nine one-room schools that dotted Woodstock were closed and the pupils were transferred to a $300,000 central elementary school. The board of education felt the old schools should be torn down, but a sentimental Quasset graduate wanted this school saved as a landmark. Albert H. Williams and his wife, whom he met when she taught at Quasset 50 years earlier, led in the raising of $6,000, mostly in nickels and dimes. In the fall of 1954, with a shortage of space, 27 of Woodstock's fourth and fifth graders were assigned to the building for a month until a new consolidated school was completed. The building had already been restored as a museum, with a nineteenth-century school master's desk and chair in front of the small room. A slippery elm switch stood in one corner and in another was a water bucket and tin dipper. There were no electric lights, and on cold days heat had to be supplied by the stove in the center of the room. A few concessions, however, to the modern era had to be made. Old papers were put away and two of the 1890 maps were supplanted by new editions. Also missing was the troublesome egg problem on the blackboard since 1897: Three boys, A, B, and C, went to sell their eggs. A had ten eggs, B had thirty eggs, and C had fifty eggs. They each sold their eggs at the same rate and received the same amount of money. How much did they sell their eggs for?

Interior of the schoolhouse at the Village Crossroads, F

County residents, after extensive research, believe the Quasset schoolhouse is the oldest in the United States, from the standpoint of continuous use as a school. Two other schools, however, claim to be the oldest in the country.

One is the little red cedar house in St. Augustine, Fla., and the other is the frame Voorlezer's House in the village of Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y. The Voorlezer's House (*Voorlezer* was a lay reader of the Dutch Reformed Church who also taught the school) was built about 1695, while the St.

Crossroads, Farmers' Museum, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Augustine structure was erected according to available evidence "after 1586 and some time before 1753." Officials of the restoration committee of the Quasset School state the other two structures were built originally as dwellings and served as schools for relatively brief periods.

"Schoolhouses," according to Horace Mann, "are the republican line of fortifications." This is literally true of the octagonal schoolhouse near Chadd's Ford, Pa., which was the scene of the bloodiest fighting in the Battle of the Brandywine during the Revolution, changing hands 11 times in 45 minutes. Established in 1753 under John Forsythe, its rental is recorded as having been a "few grains of Indian corn."

The Vermont Education Department reports that the one-room schoolhouse, one of the state's last remaining landmarks of the nineteenth century, is giving way to progress. There are only 140 one-room schoolhouses left in Vermont, compared with 581 a decade ago. Administrative director of the Department, Rupert Spencer, said, "I doubt if the one-room schoolhouse will ever disappear entirely from the Vermont scene. In some places they are almost an economic necessity." Eureka, built in 1785 and thought to be the oldest schoolhouse in Vermont, was recently dismantled and stored in the barn of retired U. S. Senator Ralph Flanders, until money can be raised by the Eureka Schoolhouse Committee for its rebuilding at another location.

Bannaker School in Philadelphia is named for Benjamin Bannaker, the noted African astronomer and almanac maker who died in 1806. It is still struggling for survival and may yet be saved from the razing reported in Vol. 10, No. 4, of the *Quarterly*. According to Dr. Margaret B. Tinkcom, research historian of the Philadelphia Historical Commission, the building, which has been standing unused for 60 years in a tangle of weeds behind a candy factory, has been proposed for rehabilitation in the center of a small new community park.

In Quincy, Plumas County, Calif., a little country multipurpose schoolhouse, in continuous use for 100 years, has become a state historical monument. Mrs. S. A. Ballou, the first teacher,

Rededication ceremony of the Quasset School, Woodstock, Conn., in 1954

was issued a set of rules which instructed her to keep a careful inventory of such items as clocks, brooms, dusting brushes, wash basins, hand bells, coal buckets, wood boxes, towels, door mats, and other articles. In addition to such supervision of the inanimate furniture of education, the teacher was required to conduct classes and recitations while manifesting at all times "proper animation and a lively interest in the subjects taught."

The Richland Township (Pa.) School Board was presented recently with a petition containing 672 signatures, asking that the one-room Shelly School be given to the Richland Historical Society. The Historical Society would use the school as a place for keeping historical documents of the school board.

Another one-room, octagonal, stone schoolhouse is the Stone Jug at South Canaan, Pa. Attempts have been made to persuade the owner to let the local historical society have the old building. Approximately 125 years old and constructed of 18-inch stone, the building was last used as a school in 1900. It was sold by the school board for $40 to the man on whose land it stood, to be used for the storage of farm tools and equipment. The exterior is in good condition, and it has been suggested that a semblance of its 1900 interior be restored.

Testy School, one of the last two or three one-room log schoolhouses in North Carolina, is located on a farm in Arcadia Township of Davidson County. The log schoolhouse is characteristic of rural schools used in North Carolina for three-quarters of a century, following the beginning of public education in the state in 1840. There were more than 1,000 in use in 1901 when Charles Brantley Aycock was inaugurated governor and launched an educational revival. It has been suggested that the building be relocated in Arcadia, Lexington, or Raleigh. Restoration plans would call either for the reconditioning of the building (rechinking, re-covering with split boards, and the rebuilding of the big fireplace and stone chimney), or enclosing the old schoolhouse in a larger and more durable masonry building.

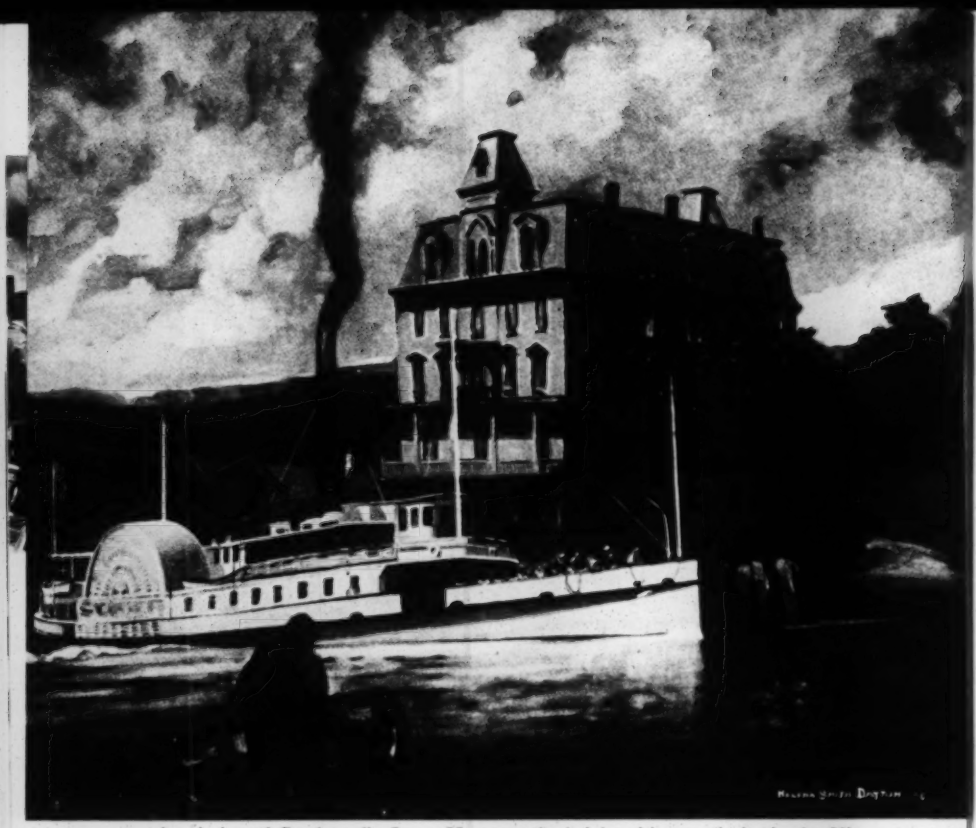
Charter Oak School, Sparta, Ill., an octagonal structure said to be the only one of its type in Illinois, closed its doors in 1953. The Randolph County Historical Society hopes to preserve it as a headquarters and meeting place. Another school in the area, the Pea Ridge Plum Creek School, is now a sportsmen's club house. Charter Oak, as the third school building on the same site, was preceded by a log school and then a frame structure. During the 1872-73 school year, teacher Daniel Ling proposed an eight-sided building that would be the model for all rural schools. There would be blocks of seats facing the center with an open space from three sides for classes. The seats, with desks attached, would be larger at the outer walls, receding in size toward the center. Every pupil could be seen by the teacher at all times. A

second advantage was that, in case of wind storms, the wind would not "catch" this type of building so much as a rectangular type. Third, there would be a door in the east wall, and a window in each of the other seven walls; therefore the light would come to the pupils' desks from all sides, "just as nature intended." Fourth, there would be ample blackboard space which could be seen from any place in the room. This last item is said to have been one of its best features. After the building was completed, it was discovered that seats of varying sizes and slants like that were not kept in stock. The extra cost of designing and casting frames for them would have cost almost as much as the building, which was $1,000, so ready-made double seats with desks attached were obtained. The building was also used for political meetings after Sunday School and preaching services, farm meetings, spelling bees, and speaking contests.

In the re-created village at Cooperstown, N. Y., operated by the New York State Historical Association as part of the Farmers' Museum, is the one-room, stone schoolhouse that stood for 120 years at Filer's Corners, N. Y. It was built in 1810 by a farmer who had little formal education, but he was determined to give the children of his community a better chance than he had; he even taught in the school. The tuition fee was half a cord of wood per scholar, and the prize students were privileged to carry wood and stoke the fire. Battered slates, old textbooks and lunch boxes, in addition to the old desks with hundreds of initials carved by absent-minded youngsters, re-create the schoolhouse atmosphere.

—T. B. M.

Charter Oak School, 'Sparta, Ill.



A painting of Goodspeed's Opera House at the height of its popularity in the 90's.

Goodspeed's Opera House

The Goodspeed Opera House Foundation, Inc., has received pledges of $150,000, subject to raising a minimum of $300,000 by December 1, 1959, to save the state-owned Goodspeed's Opera House, the former glittering waterfront theater in East Haddam, Conn. Organized in mid-August, the Foundation is determined that the 1876 mansard structure which stands in "dilapidated grandeur" overlooking the Connecticut River and the old Hartford-New York Steamboat Dock should be rescued from its present use as a storehouse for State Highway Department equipment, and restored.

For more than 40 years people have worried about the Opera House built by the "godfather of Connecticut River steamboating," William H. Goodspeed, a local shipbuilder, river boat owner, and merchant. At one time the late William Gillette of Hadlyme, who immortalized Sherlock Holmes on the American stage, planned impressive rehabilitation measures. In 1940, actress Katherine Hepburn of West Hartford talked of buying, dismantling, and moving the building to California, but this did not materialize because of the prohibitive cost. However, chances for restoration seem more favorable now than ever before. At its last session, the state legislature directed the state Highway Department to spend $10,000 to stabilize the building by

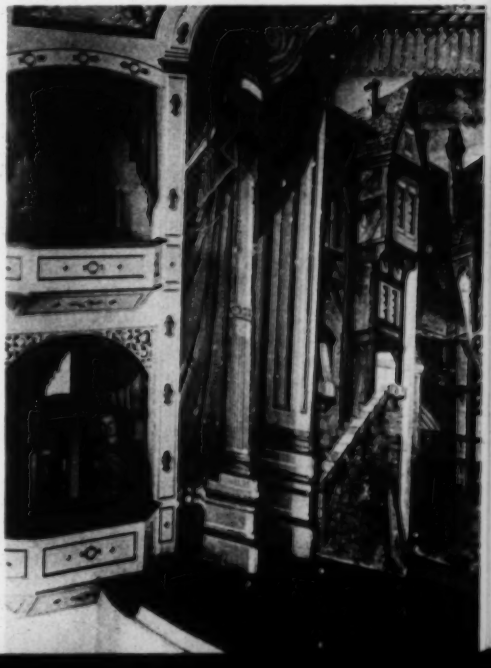
patching the roof and painting the exterior.

Governor Ribicoff is willing to turn it over to the non-profit foundation which wishes to completely restore it, recreating a cultural center for music, theater, opera and allied arts. A minimum of $500,000 will eventually be needed to carry out the proposed restoration which must comply with the state fire regulations and introduce modern improvements, including an electrical system and air conditioning. The Goodspeed Foundation will also acquire title to and improve a small hotel, adjacent to the Opera House, with complete restaurant facilities. Sufficient parking area is available on adjoining land. Upon completion of the restoration and improvements, the Foundation will lease to suitable concessionaires the right to operate the hotel, restaurant and bar, produce attractions to appear at the Opera House, manage the parking area and encourage the use of the auditorium by local educational and civic groups on a rental basis. Money derived from these leases will go towards maintenance and repairs of the entire plan and, as feasible, to expand the scope and purposes of the center.

Mr. Goodspeed, whose father had operated a general store on the site used for the theater, foresaw the dual advantages of serving both the land trade and the river boats. The ground level entrance at the front gave access to Mr. Goodspeed's general store and the town post office. His business office, numerous dressing rooms, ticket offices, and other private offices were on the next level, and the two top floors constituted the theater. Steamers arrived from New York and Hartford carrying the theater-going crowd which simply walked down the gangplank and up the stairs to see the leading attractions of the day: theatrical productions, also transported to and from New York by the steamers; plays by local amateurs; concerts; and dances. The opening night audience saw the comedy, *Charles II*, and the farces, *Box and Cox* and *Turn Him Out*. On other evenings celebrated lecturer Josh Billings spoke on the "Inns and Outs of Life"; Amy Stone starred in *Pearl of Savoy* and Effie Ellsler in *Hazel Kirk*; there were minstrel shows headed by the Bloodgood Minstrels, phrenologists, and orators, including Henry Ward Beecher. Shown one day at the Landing was "a spectacular 65 foot, 75 ton mammoth whale, embalmed at an expense of $5,000" (admission 25 cents, children 15 cents).

The Opera House went into decline in 1882 when Mr. Goodspeed died, although attempts were made to imitate his productions. Long ago seats and gilded decorations were removed from the structure which was called Goodspeed's Folly in criticism of its size and the ornateness and extravagance of its baroque interior. The great can-

One of the original stage settings at the Goodspeed Opera House, showing a medieval street scene. Two theater boxes with their original decorations are also visible.

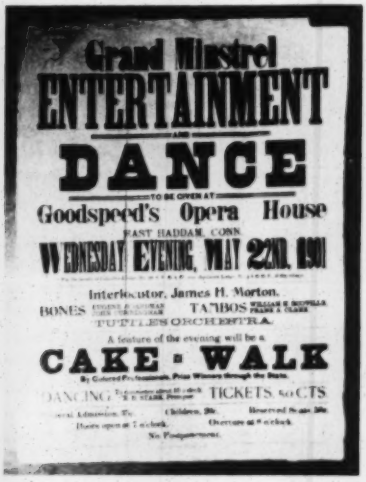


vas curtain painted in brilliant colors by John A. Thompson of New York, showing the sidewheeler *State of New York* lying off Goodspeed's Landing, was taken to the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford. Interior decorations and theater scenery are stored in New Hampshire and will be returned to the theater when it is restored to its Victorian brilliance.

In World War I the Opera House was headquarters for a militia unit guarding the East Haddam bridge against German saboteurs from submarines. The building, which had no fire escapes and still hasn't, was condemned as a fire trap. Then in 1943 the State Highway Department bought it and 4.38 acres for $4,000 from the New Haven Railroad, successor to the New England Steamship Company.

Officers of the Goodspeed Foundation, elected by the trustees at the meeting of incorporation, are Mrs. Alfred Howe Terry, president; Bernhard Knollenberg, vice president; Lynde Selden, treasurer; and Charles N. Sheneck, III, secretary.

A playbill for a 1901 minstrel show held after Goodspeed's death.



NEWS OF MEMBERS

Troop visits to the restored regency house, where Juliette Gordon Low, the founder of girl scouting in the United States of America, was born and spent her childhood years, increased 32 per cent over last year. The total number of visitors recorded since the house was dedicated in 1956 is 26,034. Troop visits are the result of many months of planning by the girls. They decide the route and method of travel, visiting historic places en route, and prepare themselves for their visit to Savannah by learning about Juliette Low, social life in the 1870's, the period of Mrs. Low's childhood, and about the early days of girl scouting.

The Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village at Dearborn, Mich., anticipates its greatest attendance this year for its twentieth anniversary. Approximately a million persons visited the museum and village last year to set a new record. In the first six months of 1959, attendance was 6,000 ahead of last year.

Hempsted House, owned and maintained by the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society of Connecticut, was dedicated with a two-day celebration on the completion of its restoration and furnishing. Visited by Revolutionary patriot, Nathan Hale, the house was built in the seventeenth century by Joshua Hempsted and added to by his grandson Nathaniel in 1728. The architecture of both periods has been preserved and the house re-furnished, using an extensive diary of Joshua Hempsted II, written from 1711-58. The house is one of the few remaining seventeenth-century houses in Connecticut and also one of the oldest surviving houses in New London. It escaped the burning of the city by Benedict Arnold in 1781.

The Gorham Silver Ball held on August 1 at *The Breakers* in Newport,

R. I., was sponsored by the Gorham Company of Providence for the benefit of the Preservation Society of Newport County and the Providence Preservation Society. The two historical societies received more than $21,000 each for use in their preservation activities.

A $20,000 grant to the Dorchester County, Md., Historical Society will enable it to purchase and endow a house built around 1760 on lands deeded by the Indians. Announcement was made by former Senator George L. Radcliffe of the gift from the Thomas S. Nichols Foundation. Senator Radcliffe served as honorary chairman of the Society's campaign to raise $20,000 to purchase and endow the eighteenth-century Cambridge house for Society headquarters. A second condition of the gift was that the Dorchester Society become a branch of the Maryland Historical Society.

The Ninth Annual New Jersey Historical Conference and Preservation Forum was held in early June at Cape May, under the sponsorship of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Cape May County Historical and Genealogical Society, and the National Trust. Approximately 225 persons were in attendance for the weekend sessions. Dr. Richard P. McCormick, professor of history at Rutgers University, reported on the survey, undertaken in the spring, of all historic sites in New Jersey. Dr. McCormick, chairman of the committee directing the survey under the jurisdiction of the Department of Conservation and Development, indicated that the present evaluation and collection of data would bring up to date, and possibly supplement, the Historic American Buildings Survey carried on between 1934 and 1941 which lists 641 buildings in that state.

The old Shriver Homestead, at Union Mills, Md., a log and clapboard mansion of 23 rooms, together with its brick mill and tannery buildings, is open to the public during the summer months. The z-shaped structure of two and a half stories, built in 1797, is in its original condition, but time and weather are weakening the log beams, shingle roof, and the greying oak boards. The house has always been occupied by the Shriver family, and the furnishings, tools, utensils, musical instruments, children's toys, heating, and lighting devices from more than a century and a half of American country living have been preserved through six generations of the same family.

The first Conference on Historic Preservation of Maine was sponsored by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and the Lincoln County Cultural and Historical Association on August 7. The session was planned "to bring all concerned with the keeping of old houses, historic buildings or with the particular character and quality of an area, the counsel and advice of a group of leaders in the field of historic preservation." It was held at Pownalborough Court House in Dresden and the Nickels-Sortwell House in Wiscasset.

Old Salem, Inc., Winston Salem, N. C., recently appointed Miss Mary Weaver to the newly established position of director of interpretation. She recently resigned as principal of Salem Academy. At Old Salem she will plan and coordinate Old Salem interpretation through special events, educational materials, and staff training. She will also head the Old Salem student tour program.

CONSERVATION CENTER

A new Conservation Center under the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University will conduct an intensive long-range program in the conservation of works of art. The Center will bring together the specialties of art historian, curator, conservator, and scientist in a program of research and career training in the field of conservation. The only center of its kind in America, it will be located in the James B. Duke House, 1 East 78th Street, the new headquarters of the Institute of Fine Arts. The Rockefeller Foundation will provide $500,000 for the establishment of the Center and support it during the formative years.

The Institute of Fine Arts points out that more than $20 million is spent annually on the purchase of works of art in the United States and the value of American collections alone is well in the billions. "Care of these collections has fallen far behind available resources and qualified personnel. Neglect, maltreatment, and deterioration from environmental influences constantly threaten the art heritage of the future. Most museums, even those with conservation laboratories, have to concern themselves almost exclusively with emergencies that arise. They are not in a position to undertake investigations that are broad in scope, nor are they organized to maintain academic instruction in the field. A unified program under university auspices to make the conservation of works of art a subject of continuous and intensive study has become an obvious need."

The original proposal analyzing the need for the Center was drawn up by five world authorities on fine arts and conservation: Professor Craig H. Smyth, director, New York University Institute of Fine Arts; Frederick B. Adams, Jr., director, Pierpont Morgan Library; Sheldon Keck, conservator, Brooklyn Museum; Murray Pease, conservator, Metropolitan Museum of Art; and George Stout, director, Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum of Boston.

The program of instruction and research will begin in the fall of 1960 under the direction of the Institute of Fine Arts. A four-year course of study for conservation specialists will include research in art history and archaeology, research and practical experience in conservation, and courses in museum training and connoisseurship. Courses in conservation also will be given to students in the art history and museum training programs in order that all graduates of the Institute will have an opportunity to achieve some competence in conservation. In addition present conservators will be able to come to the Center for short periods to keep abreast of new developments.

The main subjects of research will be the materials of art and archaeology, the construction and character of art objects, the deterioration of materials and structures, the control of damaging agents, and the materials and methods of repair. Other topics will be the development of standards for environmental conditions for various types of works of art, methods of recording and measuring various types of deterioration, conservation of metals, mould and insect control, preservation of frescoes (especially when exposed to the elements), deterioration in stone, factors involved in cleaning fragile fabrics and development of cleaning methods, development of simple techniques of conservation useful to the archaeologist in the field and to the small museum laboratory, and the identification of materials and of the structure and properties of materials in works of art of all kinds and periods.

(*Continued from page* 84)

John Ii, from which the structures and idols can easily be identified and reconstructed as they appeared in the great chief's lifetime.

The Territorial Planning Office in its report and recommendations for a State Park System for Hawaii has given this project high priority and attempted a preliminary plan for the reconstruction, including a paved walk under a flower-covered trellis, leading from the entrance and around the bay to the Heiau. Though this part may be slightly revised to leave the hotel a free view across the bay, the arrangement of the monument is defined by the existing remains.

Plans for Ahuena Heiau Park anticipate the full restoration of the Heiau structures, sacred houses, oracle tower, and platforms next to the fishpond which is to be restocked with a shrimp culture as in the old days. From a central terrace near the water the observer will be able to take in all features, including the rebuilt house of Kamehameha and a small museum in front of the ancient enclosing wall. The latter will resemble the Heiau, built in rough lava rock without windows but with overhead, translucent lighting to give the interior a slightly eerie effect, heightened by torchlight at night. Relics of the period will be displayed, particularly stone implements, old surfboards, original drawings, and perhaps a copy of the original feather cape of the chief. The landscaping will consist of the original native plants used by the Hawaiians such as a few coconut trees, ti plants, Ilima bushes, Kou trees, and, for a splash of color, some crimson Bougainvillea which grows abundantly in Kona. Petroglyphs may be placed around the grounds.

At the entrance will be the restored Hale Mua in its original location and

A rendering of the proposed restoration of the Heiau site on Kailua Bay, Kona.

shape, the place where the feast was held during which the old system was desecrated, after which the former high priest set the torch to the buildings and prophesied the advent of a new religion. This came true a half year later when the missionaries landed in that very bay and found a welcome reception. Maybe the Kahuna had a premonition of the sailing of the *Thaddeus* at the same time.

Also planned is a *Halau* (boathouse) where resident fishermen could work on their outriggers.

The re-creation of Ahuena Heiau will be a part of a sightseeing triangle, which will include the Hulihee Royal Palace, a short walk from the Heiau, and Mokuaikaua Church, across the road from the palace. The church is the first Christian symbol in Hawaii, although the present structure is the third building on the same site. Hulihee was built by Governor Kuakini, brother of Kamehameha's wife, who preferred to call himself by the Christian name of John Adams. It is operated now as a museum by the Daughters of Hawaii under the supervision of the Department of Public Works and contains a collection of antiques, furnishings, costumes, and pictures, demonstrating the spread of western modes of living

which immediately gained predominance. Although the church and palace need minor restoration and landscaping, they are near each other and with the Ahuena Heiau Park will make an outstanding unit in the interpretation of a historic era in Kona.

Kona may become a pilgrimage station for Hawaiians as well as New Englanders proud of their mission forefathers!

—Walter S. Horchler
Parks Planner
Board of Commissioners
of Agriculture and Forestry
Honolulu, Hawaii

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS

This letter was received from a National Trust member who encountered the "pleasures" of highway building:

"We appreciate so very much receiving our card of membership from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Thank you all for your dedication to a wonderful mission. After indomitably struggling almost alone for years against the State Highway Department's really wanton destruction of natural beauty and historically precious things on a beautiful centuries-long conserved property, of which we are responsible stewards and property owners, it seems like a blessing and badge of honor to belong to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. It was wonderful to know that an organization has been chartered by Congress to take a stand against the heedless, wanton destruction of precious things that should be preserved as lessons to future generations, and reminders of the hard won liberties they inherit but which each generation must protect or they lose those liberties.

"It will make you all of the National Trust for Historic Preservation feel glad and somewhat rewarded, to hear that because of your fine American standards and stand, your name inspires respect even among the too powerful State Highway Department personnel.

"The stories in the *Reader's Digest* 'Extinction by Throughway' and 'The Wanton Disregard of Our National Heritage' are completely typical of the struggle we have fought against, 'Extinction by Throughway' in our case, and against 'The Wanton Disregard of Our National Heritage,' concerning historic things for which we are responsible. I begin to feel like Barbara Fritchie.

"Our stern rebuke to the Highway Department, a copy of which we sent you, seemed to win the battle, although there are countless details still to be worked out. We forgot to mention in our letter to you that the *Manor* was beautifully located on a plateau higher than the surrounding grounds. The highway plans (again wantonly) have cut away acres of plateau beautifully landscaped, on which the *Manor* was beautifully situated, so that now the top, narrow edge of a 17-18 foot deep embankment, comes to the very edge of the east wall of the stone manor. The building seems to hang precariously on the edge of the embankment. The former district engineer of the Highway Department who resigned from his state position to do consultation is helping us. He, the present district engineer, other excellent consulting engineers, and my husband say that changing the proposed one-way ramp from a 4° to a 6° curve would give about 15 extra feet to safeguard the foundations of the historic building and they say that the 6° one-way ramp would be traffic-safe. That, of course, is what we would all desire—safety, for traffic. The struggle against 'Extinction' and 'Wanton Disregard' so disrupts one's life and requires so much of one's attention, necessarily

dominating one's thoughts, that constructive action is prevented for the time being and delayed greatly.

"We shall need to ask you for advice about rehabilitation as soon as we can get our thoughts away from these many interruptions. It is very significant that often the personnel of the Highway Department do not approve of the plans made by architects who are engineers outside of the Highway Department but are retained by the state to make the plans. This exists at least in our state. A former official told us that air photographs are taken of the terrain, and lines are drawn for the highway where the architects choose, regardless of the ruin they may cause.

"Just as in the *Reader's Digest* story, 'Extinction by Throughway,' a citizens' committee of a few thousand had alternate highway plans made by professional engineers, which would have saved much natural beauty—the *Manor* —and several million dollars in cost—but they did not quite win the battle. A little more strength might have won.

"We have heard that the Law of Eminent Domain in California is one of the best in the country. We should all try to have all the states take an informed look at their laws of Eminent Domain and work toward improvement. Authorities state that what is happening throughout our country from wasteful planning is pure calamity. So the work of the National Trust is a wonderful mission."

* * *

Richard W. E. Perrin, Wisconsin member of the American Institute of Architects' Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings, transmitted a copy of his letter to the President of the Curtis Publishing Company:

"On the cover of the July 18 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*, a fine old Pennsylvania house is shown as being lined up for destruction by a perplexed group of highway engineers. While in reality such unfortunate and frequently unnecessary destruction has become commonplace, glib remarks concerning this occurrence are all the more unfortunate when they appear in a periodical of *Saturday Evening Post* stature. Apparently your writer does not realize that new highways and expressways have been riding roughshod over many historically and culturally important structures and sites, which in the final analysis, are irreplaceable. Urban renewal is liable to do the same thing unless appropriate controls are put into effect.

"Because many thoughtful people have come to realize that highway and other programs have become instruments of legalized vandalism, legislation has been introduced into Congress to curb such public programs when they proceed on their path of destruction without regard for other good and valuable considerations. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Congressmen Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin and Frank Thompson, Jr. of New Jersey have introduced companion bills into Congress for the purpose of saving historic sites and buildings from needless destruction by federally aided projects. The Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings of the American Institute of Architects in conjunction with other national and local organizations believes this legislation to be imperatively necessary and has taken a strong position in support thereof.

"Taking a stand in defense of historically and culturally important buildings and sites does not mean standing in the way of progress. Certainly there are times when historic structures must come down to make way for high speed throughways, urban renewal, decentralized industries, shopping centers, and the like. But, as so

well stated by Louis C. Jones in a *Primer for Preservation*, progress goes from someplace to someplace and if we would know where we are and where we are going we must also keep a few points on the chart to indicate where we have been. People need places out of their past which they can see and understand and cherish. We need such refuges all over the land as we need churches and schools, that they may be the seedbeds for the cultivation of a vigorous and informed love of country.

". . . it is important and worthwhile that significant historic structures be preserved, and certainly most disturbing to be asked by the *Saturday Evening Post* 'not to press our theme to the point of tears, as selling an old house brings money for a new house, etc., etc.' The tears may well flow in future generations when it is realized that we disdained our cultural legacy and substituted for it the super-highway and the expressway. The history of almost every civilization furnishes examples of quantitative advances coinciding with deterioration in quality. Let's not let this happen in America."

* * *

Henry Clay Watson, curator of the Confederate Memorial Hall, New Orleans, La., writes: "It was indeed with heavy heart that I read your recent article about the Montgomery Block being torn down. For it was here that I too shared the delights of living under the very same roof with the famous and infamous of my home town. This was of course in my younger bohemian days as an art school neophyte. I remember so well those spacious studios, huge windows, and plenty of plumbing. The top north side rooms which looked up towards the hill and Coit Tower were the most sought after. How I would like to have gone through the marvelous place just once more. Oh! so very many fond memories."

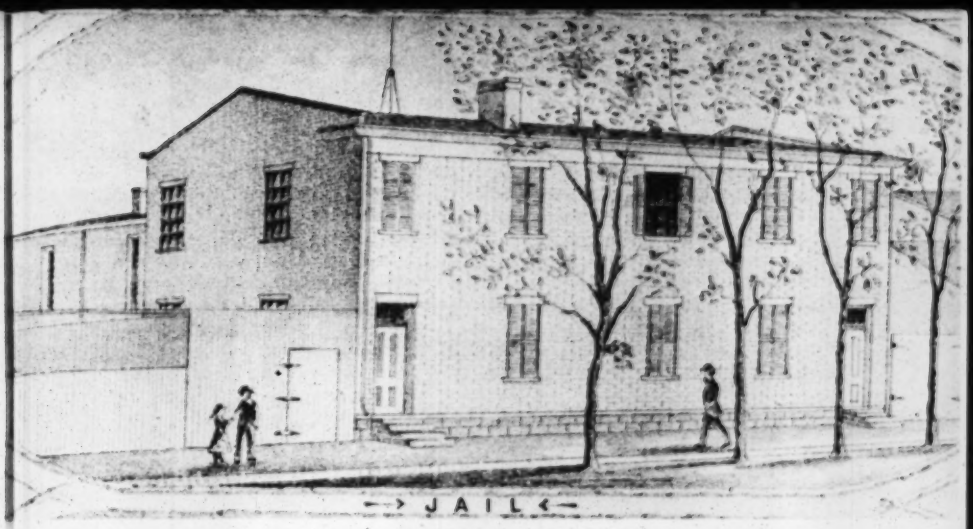
Editor's Note: Since the article on San Francisco's Montgomery Block appeared (Vol. 11, No. 2, 1959), the building has been demolished; the block is now covered with blacktop.

Jackson County Jail

With $31,000 raised to date, the Jackson County Historical Society has restored its 1859 Jackson County jail, located in the county seat at Independence, Mo. The jail in which Frank James was held in 1882 awaiting trial for train robbery in Gallatin, Mo., is now the museum and headquarters of the Jackson County Historical Society.

Following the December 1958 annual meeting of the Society, a drive was launched to raise funds to acquire and restore the old jail. Committees were organized from the chief civic groups in the county, with the Board of the Independence Chamber of Commerce making personal pledges totaling approximately $2,000. The Telephone Company offered to install a battery of phones in the old building for the use of a telephone campaign committee. The first official call was made by former President Harry S. Truman to Joyce Hall, president of Hallmark Cards, who promptly sent a check for $1,000. A volunteer group ultimately called a list of several thousand names. In addition to raising the funds, the drive also resulted in bringing the total membership of the Society to 2,000.

The jail was built by order of the Jackson County court. In the winter of 1860 border guerrilla leader, William Quantrill, escaped from the jail where he had been held following a border raid in a prelude to the Civil War. The structure was later taken over by the federal occupation troops as the provost marshal's headquarters and guard house. At the time of the



A drawing of the Jackson County Jail as it appeared in 1875.

Battle of Independence in 1862, it was filled with southern citizens and entire families of southern sympathizers. Quantrill and Gen. John T. Hughes freed them in an attack in which a sledge hammer was used to break the lock.

In 1864 Gen. Sterling Price advanced through the town with his army, sweeping the Union defenses before him in the three-day Battle of Westport. The jail building, well fortified, lay in the path of the southern advance and was used by the rear guard to cover the retreat of the federal troops. It was the scene, in 1866, of George Caleb Bingham's painting of Maj. W. R. Dean reading his Bible in a cell.

Following the Civil War, the building was returned to the county; during the reconstruction period, it was host to members of the famous outlaw bands, including the James Gang. It was rumored, at the time, that Frank James had his cell furnished with an elegant Brussels carpet, pictures, and furniture "of the best sort." The jail was closed in 1933, when the sheriff declared that he hadn't enough deputies to maintain it along with other facilities used by the county. From 1941 until 1958 it served as headquarters for the local American Legion post.

The Jackson County Historical Society was guided in the restoration by six pages of the original building specifications provided by the county court. The front part of the jail was built as the residence and office for the county marshal. It has been furnished in the period 1827 (when the county was organized) through 1875. The two-story jail section is of native stone, with six stone cells on each floor. The lower cell block has been restored, including the original iron work which had been covered with many coats of aluminum paint. Fitted with shelves, the upper cells serve as the fireproof storage vaults for the Society's large manuscript collection. The museum, in the annex, features county history. The gable-roofed kitchen on the south is the admissions office which visitors enter through a courtyard from the street. Additional funds will be needed to restore a one-room schoolhouse, used by children of a pioneer county family in the 1860's, which has been moved into the garden.

The restored jail is now serving as a secondary historical attraction to the Truman Library, operated by the National Archives in Independence, Mo.

Glengarry

Glengarry, or *Cane Run*, Lexington, Ky., is considered one of the finest Italian villas remaining in the country, although it is now endangered through neglect and disuse. The house is called by historian Clay Lancaster the "aesthetic triumph" of emigrant-architect Major Thomas Lewinski, who is "next in line, after Gideon Shyrock and John McMurtry, for having made the greatest contribution to Kentucky architecture." Its present owner lives on adjacent acreage and only the rear wing of *Glengarry* is occupied, by tenants. Potatoes are stored in the parlor beneath a gilt chandelier with empty candle sockets. Its high-ceilinged drawing room is a storeroom for packing boxes of old clothes and children's toys. Everywhere the walls appear sound and the floors are without tremors, although recessed plaster ceilings are cracked and laths show where circles of plaster have dropped away.

Lewinski, London-born of Polish ancestry, fought with the British Army in Spain and South America before coming to Lexington in 1842. He married a niece of Henry Clay and became one of the Clay family architects. In addition to several structures designed for members of the Clay family, he was architect for Henry Clay's son James for repairs on *Ashland* when it was damaged during the earthquake of 1812.

Lancaster says that *Cane Run-Glengarry* is a "unique building to be found in this region," since so much interest is lavished on the arranging of its forms while comparatively little attention is paid to the elaboration of details. Inside, part of its interest lies in the fact that no two major rooms are of the same shape. Everywhere there is what Lancaster calls a "nice sense of space, a well thought-out use of forms," that gives interest to adjacent rooms.

Whitehall

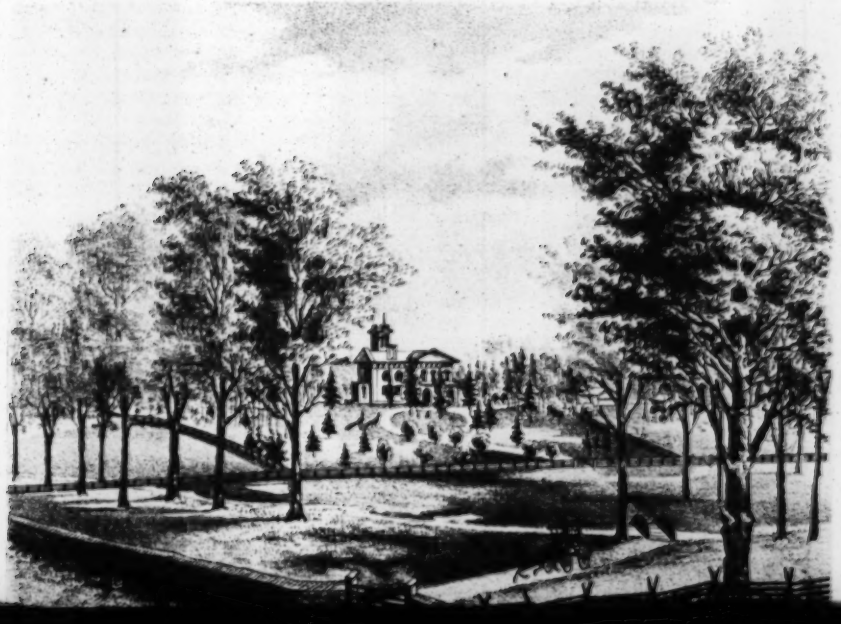
Whitehall Mansion, Palm Beach, Fla., will be restored to its original state and operated as a year-round museum and headquarters for local, regional, and national organizations and foundations dedicated to public service. It has been acquired by a newly formed Florida corporation and will be established as a permanent museum dedicated to its original owner, Henry Morrison Flagler. Purchase price for the mansion, five acres of land, and an adjoining 10-story hotel was approximately $1,500,000. Three of the five-member board of trustees of the corporation are Mr. Flagler's granddaughter, Mrs. Jean Flagler Gonzales, her husband, and her son.

The museum will illustrate Flagler's 35 years of achievement in Florida, the best known being a chain of luxury hotels, the Florida East Coast Railway, and a statewide community development program which brought to Miami and other Florida cities their first public utilities, hospitals, schools, and churches. Flagler made his way from poor boy to multi-millionaire partner of John D. Rockefeller with whom he founded the Standard Oil Company before beginning his second career in Florida in 1885 at the age of 53.

Mr. Flagler erected the marble mansion for his wife in 1902 at a cost of $2½ million. Charged by Mr. Flagler to deliver "the finest residence you can think of," architects Carrère and Hastings of New York City tapped the treasures of three continents to build a twentieth-century palace. Three stories high, fronted by a majestic marble-based colonnade, its seven great ground floor salons open on a large garden courtyard. Through the colonnade and the stately bronze front door stands the marble hall, 110 feet long and 40 feet wide, paneled in seven shades of Carrara marble.

Among the rooms at the *Whitehall Mansion* are the Renaissance library, a Chinese billiard room, a dining room with seating for 50, a music room in gold satin, and an original Louis XVI ballroom with gilt rococo ceilings and wall adornments taken from a French chateau.

A sketch of *Glengarry* from an 1882 publication. The "dinousaurs" walking across the lawn are actually peacocks, although the artist has drawn them as tall as the pine trees, only a few of which remain today. The house was built in 1853-54; its first owner was Alexander H. Brand, a Lexington hemp manufacturer and the son of a man once called the "one honest man in America."



Publications

A Guide to Architecture of New Orleans, 1699-1959. Samuel Wilson, Jr., F.A.I.A. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. 80 pp. $1.00.

"New Orleans has at first sight a very imposing and handsome appearance beyond any other city in the United States in which I have yet been." Thus did Benjamin H. Latrobe, America's first professional architect, pay his respects to New Orleans when he arrived in 1819—and thus begins *A Guide to Architecture of New Orelans, 1699-1959.*

Founding French fathers provided the admirably sited Renaissance town plan, designed about 1720 by the professionally trained Leblond de la Tour, and royal architects and military engineers designed most of the principal buildings during the first 50 years. Each successive period had skilled architects: Guillemard, Boutet, Lafon in the Spanish period (1768-1803); Latour and Laclotte, William Brand, the Latrobes (father and son), Correjolles, and others in the post-colonial years; Dakin, Gallier, Howard Reynolds, the Pouilly brothers of the Greek Revival; and the Frerets, Hillger, Harrod, Sully, Toledano of the nineteenth century. Distinctive architecture of every phase of New Orleans' development has survived, despite the disastrous fires of 1788 and 1794, natural deterioration, encroachments of the river, demolition, etc.

With this and additional information supplied in the introduction by Buford L. Pickens, and Samuel Wilson, Jr., F.A.I.A., the remainder of the guidebook is developed in sections, from the original French City — the Vieux Carré—with its patio or "court" type of structure to the Garden District, with its spacious mansions, mostly of the 1850's. Other landmarks scattered over the city are presented in categories such as churches, cemeteries, and plantation houses, followed by the steel-glass-concrete twentieth-century structures.

Mr. Wilson has drawn from New Orleans' rich documentary resources to balance the photographs and maps which support the guide text.

Once again, and for the eighth consecutive year, the guide is presented by *Progressive Architecture* and the Book Division of Reinhold Publishing Corporation. The subjects of the series are the cities which are hosts to the national conventions of the American Institute of Architects. The guides are prepared by a committee of the local chapters of the American Institute of Architects, with assistance from the Institute's national headquarters to defray cost of photography.

How to Take Care of Your Pictures. Caroline K. Keck. New York: The Museum of Modern Art and The Brooklyn Museum. 1954. 54 pp., biblio. $1.95.

"A painting may live forever . . . all things being equal the life expectancy of a painting is much longer than the life of a man." Two factors to keep in mind in order to effect this, says Mrs. Keck, are that the treatment should be the best for the immediate preservation of the painting, and it should be executed so that any future removal of the work can be accomplished without in any way endangering the original painting.

Drawing from a long and varied experience shared with her husband, Sheldon Keck, as official restorers for the Brooklyn Museum, the Museum of Modern Art, and the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, Mrs. Keck has presented in simple, non-technical language, a primer of practical information. It is directed not only to the private owners of pictures but also to

museum curators and their staffs, being dedicated "to the maintenance and custodial staffs of the Brooklyn Museum and the Museum of Modern Art."

Chapters deal with "Structural Composition of a Canvas Painting," "Small Troubles and what to do about Them," "Cleaning a Painting on your Own!" "Varnishing and other Finishing Touches," "Familiar Misfortunes and how to Prevent some of Them," "Serious Troubles and Important First Aid," "How a Painting can change without any Apparent Cause," and "What Happens when a Painting is Restored."

Window on America. The Growth of a Nation as Seen by New York's First Bank. 1784-1959. Edward Streeter. New York, N. Y.: The Bank of New York. 123 pp.

Having survived six major panics, ten economic depressions, and having seen the country shaken by seven wars, the Bank of New York, on the 175th anniversary of its founding, acknowledges its indebtedness to the city and the nation. It was organized March 15, 1884, only 110 days after the last boat-load of British troops had left Manhattan. Alexander Hamilton led in the organization of the Bank which operated until 1791 under a constitution drawn up by him. W. G. Sumner in a *History of Banking* writes, "The charter of The Bank of New York . . . became the model on which numberless charters were afterwards constructed and . . . we must attribute to his [Hamilton's] opinions on banking a predominant influence in forming the banking institutions of this country."

The bank was opened in the Walton House at 67 St. George's Square, also known as 156 Queen (present Pearl) Street. By March, 1796, the financial affairs of New York City were beginning to center on Wall Street, and the Bank bought the northeast corner of Wall and William Streets. The cornerstone of its new building was laid in June, 1797, and the Bank moved in during the spring of the following year. It has continued to occupy the site for 161 years. With an emphasis on change as the keynote of the American story, 175 years of bank history is traced within the broader history of the nation.

Gardner's Photographic Sketch Book of the Civil War. Alexander Gardner. Dover Publications, Inc.: New York. 1959. 200 pp., 100 photographs, index. $6.00.

In 1866 Alexander Gardner published ***Gardner's Photographic Sketch Book of the Civil War***, the first collection of Civil War photographs. Gardner was an employee of the famous "Lincoln's photographer," Mathew B. Brady, and recorded many of the battlefield and camp scenes attributed to Brady. Gardner's contemporary comments and captions to each of the 100 photographs in his collection indicate the rich variety of the scenes and history his camera documented. Though sensitive and magnanimous, Gardner was a Union partisan in his comments. His camera recorded the gay, the tragic, and the stark fact of war without distortion or prejudice. Examples are a group of Union officers watching a cock fight entitled "A Fancy Group, Front of Petersburg, August 1864"; a dead soldier behind his barricade of stones, "Home of a Rebel Sharpshooter, Gettysburg, July, 1863"; or the quiet stream and bridge simply entitled, "Burnside Bridge, Antietam Creek, Md., September 1862."

Scenes of the great battles of the Army of the Potomac at Manassas, Fredericksburg, Gaines' Mills, Centreville, and Petersburg are shown. In many instances Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania architecture, which happened to be in the path of the war, serves as background to the scenes.

Gardner's publication was not a financial success; the nation was trying to forget the war. For this reason, less than a dozen original copies are known to exist. Fortunately the Dover Press, with the University of Pennsylvania Library, has now reissued the "Sketch Book." It is a fascinating and basic document for librarians, historians, photographers, and Civil War buffs.

—Henry McLean

"Do It Yourself" Publicity Manual. George and Virginia Schaun. Annapolis: Greenberry Publications. 78 pp., biblio., glossary. $10.00.

This "do it yourself - learn as you do it" instruction book is planned for leaders of organizations who lack professional assistance and who must obtain results with minimum expenditures of time, effort, and money. It is written from publicity and promotion experience by Mr. and Mrs. Schaun who were executive secretary and tour bureau manager, respectively, during the founding years of Historic Annapolis, Inc. The "how not to do it" is also stressed; each chapter is followed by a summary. There are specimens and diagrams to illustrate the theory discussed; a list of books on publicity and related subjects is given.

The manual is directed especially to historical societies, musical organizations, civic or service clubs, museums, little theater groups, and other organizations devoted to education, art, entertainment, or community improvement. It is available at a 25% discount to member organizations of the National Trust.

Cities in the Motor Age. Wilfred Owen. New York: The Viking Press. 1959. 176 pp., photographs, index. $3.95.

Cities are for people is the basic thesis of this study which was the outgrowth of a meeting held in Hartford, Conn., by a group of experts—city planners, transportation authorities, and government and business leaders. They came to the conclusion that American cities were not only ugly and depressing places to live, but that they lacked adequate facilities for a civilized life and were incapable of providing the environment in which American civilization could fulfill its greater purpose.

This sad state of affairs has been brought about because of the automobile. Once it was introduced, our cities began to decline. The reason for this is that cities provide a means for people to live together, while automobiles are a quick and efficient means for separating them. So far, we have ignored the needs of human beings and have concentrated our efforts on trying to make our cities into better places for automobiles. Thus the smoother we make the flow of traffic the more traffic there is; and the faster we move to the suburbs to escape urban blight, with weeds and useful land "thrown to the bulldozers" at the rate of more than a million acres a year, the larger the city grows.

After examining the problem carefully, the symposium came to the conclusion that the emphasis must be placed on redesigning our urban areas after an all-over master plan, which must be put into effect as a whole, and not bit by bit. One of the most difficult aspects of the problem may be to overcome public inertia, but unless an aroused citizenry acts, and acts soon, the fewer chances there will be to accomplish something. As the author writes: "The degree of our success will be a fair measure of the capacity of a free people to determine its own destiny."

—Frederick D. Nichols, A.I.A.
University of Virginia

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Chartered by Act of Congress, public law 408, 81st Congress, "to further the policy enunciated in the Historic Sites Act (49 Stat. 666) and to facilitate public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest and providing a national trust for historic preservation."

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